



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 21, 1928
REPORT OF DELEGATE
CLASSES LABOR WITH PROPERTY
MECHANICS MORE INTELLIGENT CLASS
EAST MEETS WEST
MISREPRESENTATION

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Seewomen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1928

No. 47

Report of Delegate John A. O'Connell

(Continued From Last Week)

Immediately after the miners' struggle had been considered, the convention was addressed by Rev. J. W. Maguire, president of the Viator's College, Bourbonais, Illinois. He spoke eloquently and with profound insight into the question of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and it was a real treat to hear him. He traced the historical development of equity practice in this regard from the times in England when the courts of equity were the refuge of the poor and oppressed from the severity and unjust decisions of the courts of common law. And what a change in equity courts since those days has not taken place, until in our own times these courts have become the chief resort of the oppressors of labor and the common people. The reverend gentleman dealt with the subject in an understanding and sympathetic way. But he warned labor to watch its step, and on its part refrain from doing anything infringing upon the rights of others, and dwelt on the great injury to the cause of labor by the use or toleration of violence or other crimes already forbidden by law, and by reason of which equity courts have assumed the modern powers they are exercising in labor disputes. In this connection we may quote a few sentences from the concluding part of his speech:

"I suggest that the finest thing that the American Federation of Labor can do, is to rigidly and immediately exclude from the ranks of organized labor all those who have been guilty of any kind of dishonesty, of grafting, of corruption, of racketeering, or of crime. You would at once remove one of the strongest and most powerful arguments against you. I say this not in criticism, far from it, as I know too well the difficulties that face you. . . . But nevertheless, it is the duty of every organization to try as far as possible to rid itself of men of this kind, and especially when you are going in state and nation before the great American people, pleading to them for the preservation of your rights and liberties and the limitation of the injunction power of the courts. It is necessary that you shall come not only into the courts of equity and the courts of chancery but into Congress and the legislatures of this land with clean hands, that you at least uphold the great principles of right and justice and fairness." The address was inspiring and immensely instructive, and one of the best ever delivered on the subject.

Under the caption "Mexico and Immigration," the Committee on Resolutions concurred in the report of the Executive Council, stating that "due to changes in the administration of the Mexican government, it is impossible to carry out the purposes of the voluntary agreement as entered into by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor to regulate immigration of persons between the two countries, and for that reason every effort having been made to carry out the agreement in good faith, it is now recommended that the American Federation of Labor endorse an amendment to the immigration law to make quota provisions apply to Mexico, Central and South America."

The convention concurred unanimously in the new policy, and this is a distinct victory for the labor organizations on this Coast, who for several years past have been advocating the passage of quota restrictions upon immigration from the countries to the south of the United States.

The report of the Executive Council contains a valuable fund of information in regard to the establishment of old age pensions, which now exist in six states of the Union, and the convention went on record that further research be made with a view of securing suitable legislation on the subject, to be enacted by the various states.

In regard to efforts to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes, the committee and the convention went on record to continue efforts of the Federation to secure the enactment of the Shipstead Injunction Bill, S. 1482, and to seek a repeal of the anti-trust laws, or so amending them as to exclude labor from their operation. Many speeches and resolutions were had on the subject, and the subject matter was left in the hands of the Executive Council for careful consideration and action during the present session of Congress.

The convention reiterated the declaration of the Los Angeles convention that the interests of organized labor require that hereafter greater attention be paid to the election of judges that have proper conception as to the use of the equity power, as it affects the activities of organized labor.

Radio broadcasting, dealt with in the Executive Council's report, was touched upon, and the aim of the Federation will be to use all means within its power to prevent any centralization of this great invention into the hands of a limited number of corporations.

Under the caption "Attempted Communistic Control," also dealt with in the said report, and by the Committee on Resolutions, trade unionists are warned, whenever receiving communications from groups or sources with which they are not thoroughly familiar, they should make inquiries in every case to make sure that they are not being enticed into a Communist trap or being misled to lend their sympathy and support to communistic activities. Like the industrial spy, the anti-union Communist appears in many disguises, but is usually readily found out, if a little inquiry is made.

On the subject of "company unions" and various shop representation plans set up as alleged substitutes for trade unions, the Executive Council considers them but extensions of management functions, such organizations being controlled entirely by the management, and allowed only advisory functions and restricted to seeking advice only from persons within the plant and under the control of the employer.

Resolution No. 4, requesting the release of Tom Mooney, was introduced by Delegate Anderson of the Paving Cutters' Union, and referred to the Resolutions Committee. The committee reiterated the declaration of the Los Angeles convention that the Executive Council "proceed in the manner which in their judgment is best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings, and calls upon all affiliated organizations, including central bodies and state federations of labor, to be guided solely by the advice given them from time to time by the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor." Delegate Paul Scharrenberg took the floor, and severely criticised Delegate Nockles of the Chicago Federation of Labor for his mis-statements made in certain letters as to efforts of California labor men in these cases, which letters were read before the recent Sacramento convention of the California State

Federation of Labor, and Delegate Scharrenberg said that "with regard to the statement that there is no one on the Pacific Coast who is sincerely interested in getting Mooney out of the Bastile, I am sorry any trade unionist harbors such a suspicion. Long before Delegate Nockles interested himself in this matter we were on the job and we will remain on the job until we get Mooney out." Delegate Nockles made no defense, and the convention adopted unanimously the report of the committee.

Your delegate consulted the officers of the Molders' International Union on the above subject, as directed by this Council, and they could find no suggestion that would be of practical benefit and lead to any better course than that already being pursued.

Considerable discussion was had on the subject of restriction of immigration, dealt with in a number of resolutions. Considerable improvement in existing regulations were advocated and recommended with a view of avoiding the harshness of some features, and preventing evasion of present restrictive regulations.

The convention concurred in a great number of resolutions, covering a multitude of subjects, all of which will have to be introduced in the various legislatures in forms of bills, the nature of which is not deemed necessary to mention, in view that all such legislation will become later matters for study and work of labor's various legislative committees, who in due time will make reports thereon to their respective constituents.

Reference was made to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company case, which was defended by the American Federation of Labor, and won by it. This case is one of greatest importance to our movement as it was an attack upon the entire Federation and its affiliated unions, and if lost would have made our Federation a conspiracy and unlawful organization and company unions the only ones entitled to legal recognition. The brief in this case is a masterly presentation of labor's side, and a copy thereof should be found in every trade union library.

The Boulder Dam Bill received a great deal of attention, and on final vote for endorsement was opposed only by Delegate McCluskey, who defended the attitude of some of the states opposed to the present bill. He was well answered by Delegates Matthew Woll and H. C. Fremming of Long Beach, and the convention went unanimously on record in favor of this great development.

Among the major debates that took place in this

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convention was that concerning the establishment of a national labor college, as advocated in Resolution No. 14, introduced by Delegate Fox of Wyoming State Federation of Labor. This resolution, if adopted, would have authorized the American Federation of Labor to levy an additional one cent per capita per month on the membership of the Federation for the purpose of founding and maintaining such an institution. Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council. The subject-matter brought up for discussion also the management and conduct of the Brookwood Labor College, which recently was denounced by the Executive Council for its antagonistic policies toward the American Federation of Labor. Matthew Woll, who conducted the investigation of Brookwood College, informed the convention that the advocates of that college had circularized the entire country with telegrams, long distance telephones, organizing propaganda, and bombarding officers and delegates with the request to support what Brookwood wanted in this convention, but no one appeared or presented any resolution on the subject. He said in part:

"It has been said that as charges have been made against the institution a hearing must be had, witnesses must be present, cross-examination afforded, judgment rendered. Let us first understand what the Anglo-Saxon principles of trial charges are. Brookwood College has never been a part of the American Federation of Labor, it has never received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor; it is an independent institution, and as such there cannot be charges placed against it nor can it be placed on trial. But when Brookwood circularizes the continent, visits conventions of our international unions and local unions, and if not directly, by implication at least infers that the American Federation of Labor has endorsed it and asks for financial support, then I hold that the American Federation of Labor has a right to investigate that institution."

Matthew Woll then read numerous samples of the confessed attitude and educational policies and teachings of the Brookwood, from which it was plain that this college is a professed Communist educational plant, and that its professed liberalism and freedom from dogma and doctrinaire teaching, and pure scientific education, is a mere pretense with which to inveigle the uninformed and unsuspecting labor public. A thorough expose was made as to what the teachers are really teaching—biased and perverted views of science, economics, psychology, and kindred subjects, that are at best undeveloped and not yet susceptible to ordered system or the claim of being the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

One of their teachers has formulated and declared that the policy of the Brookwood is to "bore into trade union politics," and they are doing it. Just another bit of proof. Said Matthew Woll:

"At a conference of teachers at Brookwood, A. J. Muste, the dean, is reported to have said in commenting on the report of the committee of education of the American Federation of Labor, dealing with workers' education at the Los Angeles convention, that 'the time will come when Brookwood will have to separate itself from these enemies of workers' education.' And God bless us that we forced that separation.

"... When the Save-the-Union movement was on among the miners and the convention was called on in Pittsburgh to establish a dual union, four students of Brookwood went to Pittsburgh, even beforehand, under assumed names, for the purpose of organizing that movement and creating a dual organization to the United Mine Workers of America."

He then referred to the testimony of pupils and officers of international unions that have sent pupils to Brookwood, and who know intimately the character of instruction imparted in that in-

stitution. Labor day is not observed at Brookwood, Mr. Woll stating:

"They observe but two holidays. What are they? One holiday is the first of May, observed with ceremonies, red bunting, pictures of Lenine and Trotsky, and speeches and lectures of like character. The other day is the celebration of the Second Revolution establishing Soviet Communism in Russia, and what takes place there then is almost imaginable, because every resource and every appeal to the imagination to laud Communism and Communists is taking place on that day."

Delegate Walker of Illinois spoke also and promised to do everything he could to prevent Brookwood teachers and their likes from misleading trade unionists to the injury of our movement. President Green said in part:

"We made an inquiry regarding the academic course given students in Brookwood, the administration of the affairs of Brookwood, its general surroundings and its environment, and we were shocked and amazed at the revelations that were made."

Election of officers was had on the last day, November 28th, and resulted in the re-election of all incumbents. Toronto, Canada, was selected as the next convention city.

New Orleans is a city built on mud, lying as it does below sea level. It is a very old city, the population of which is 60 per cent colored.

The people there are in no hurry to get anything done. They seem to have no objective, and seem to think that what is not done today will be done sometime.

There are no fair conditions of employment, except in a very few instances. From inquiries that I made the machinists seem to have been the only ones able to make some progress. Barbers get no guaranty but work on a percentage basis. The plight of the culinary workers seems well nigh hopeless. The waitresses, where organized, receive ten cents an hour, buy their own gowns and aprons, and pay for laundering the same. Stevedores get 40 cents an hour. Common labor, 30 cents an hour. Building trades mechanics, 70 cents an hour. Housemaids, \$35.00 a month. Laundry workers, \$10.00 a week. Until very recently burials were above ground, the nature of the soil not permitting burials under the sod.

There is a situation here regarding an arm of the judiciary that is nothing short of tragic. There is a police court where night sessions are held, presided over by a judge whose sole purpose seems to be the entertainment of those who attend its sessions. There is no prosecuting attorney, no lawyer for the defense, no decorum in the court room. The cell house of the jail opening into the court room reminding one of a pound or kennel. Those of you who have listened to the originator Walter Kelly on the Orpheum Circuit will be surprised to learn that this comedy is no exaggeration; if anything, it is worse than he portrays.

After visiting New Orleans I can't remember seeing anything more welcome than when the train pulled into Third and Townsend, and I was back in the capital of the world—dear old San Francisco.

Having learned and absorbed much more than I ever could describe on this visit to New Orleans, and realizing my indebtedness for it all to the San Francisco Labor Council, which afforded me the opportunity, I desire to thank the Council and the delegates, and say that I shall profit by what I have learned, and hope some of it may be of value to us in the future when dealing with some of the problems that were discussed at New Orleans, and which, no doubt, will, at least some of them, have to be met here, and we shall all benefit from what we have been taught by the New Orleans convention, another milestone on the highway of the American labor movement.

Faternally submitted,
JOHN O'CONNELL, Delegate.

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CLASSES LABOR WITH PROPERTY.

By Rev. J. W. McGuire,

President St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais, Ill.

Labor is an attribute of human life; it is inseparable from the laborer, and while we sometimes loosely and inaccurately talk of labor contracts and of a laborer selling his labor, as a matter of fact the laborer sells no such thing.

Nobody wants to buy your labor, but men do want to buy the results of your labor. In other words, they buy property. Labor is a means whereby property is created, secured and acquired, and it is a sloppy and inaccurate mode of thought when courts of law regard labor as property. They are mistaking the means for the end.

Labor is an attribute of human life, and if you regard labor as capital and a court issues an injunction, let us say against men going out on strike, the court necessarily, by implication in that case, regards labor as property, and, therefore, by a further implication, regards the laborer as a slave.

For justification and proof of this doctrine I need only refer you to the magnificent minority report that Justice Brandeis made in dissenting from the majority of the Supreme Court in the Bedford cut stone case, where he distinctly lays down exactly the doctrine that I have enunciated here. The same is true of business.

A business is an activity whereby customers can be secured, but that restaurant keeper (Truax case) had no right to the custom of any customer before he had actually entered that restaurant and ordered his meal. When that meal was served there was a transfer of property.

Before any man enters a shop or place of business the proprietor of that place has no natural, no legal right, to that property before the customer chooses to give it to him.

MECHANICS MOST INTELLIGENT CLASS.

Because mechanics base their facts on conclusions, they are the nation's most intelligent class, Prof. E. E. Free of the American Chemical Society told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' convention.

Professor Free listed engineers and technical men as second in the intelligent class, with business men third and actors, physicians, ministers and professors a bad fourth. The latter, he said, do not permit their intelligence to function. They learn to confuse dogmatic plausibility with truth.

"Average ratings of thousands of individuals give us the conclusion that foremen-mechanics—chief riggers, mill wrights, precision machinists and the like—form our most intelligent class.

"The reason for all this probably is that mechanics, engineers and enterprising business men are permitted, indeed required, to get the facts before reaching their conclusions.

"Ministers, doctors and professors are less fortunate. Public opinion expects them to have instant and definite opinions about many things concerning which essential facts are unknown."

ELECT NEW PRESIDENT.

George Perkins, former president of the Cigar-makers' International Union, was unanimously elected president of the American Federation of Labor Label Trades Department at the annual convention of that organization.

Mr. Perkins succeeds John W. Hays, former secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

John J. Manning was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the department and the following vice-presidents were chosen: First, Jacob Fischer, barbers; second, Matthew Woll, photo-engravers; third, Charles L. Baine, boot and shoe workers; fourth, Joseph Obergfell, brewery workers; fifth, Andrew A. Myrup, bakery workers.

EAST MEETS WEST.

To the average American theatre goer, the oriental drama is somewhat of a mystery. True there are a number of Chinese theatres throughout the country, but these are places of curiosity rather than of enjoyment.

Little is known of the Japanese Theatre. During the recent decade a number of translations of their plays have been made, but these have been merely snatches, and in the last three seasons rumors have occasionally reached these shores of the magnificence of the Tokio ballet.

Last winter San Franciscans visited the Kabuli Players at the Fairmont and were duly intrigued. Curiosity gave way to an intense interest so that with the announcement of the Imperial Theatre Troupe of Tokio, a vast number of theatre goers have had their interest in the oriental theatre reawakened.

The troupe now at the Community Playhouse is offering "Ken Geki," a series of plays embracing the high points of the Nipponese dramatic art. Tragedy, comedy, sword play, jiu jitsu and acrobatics are included in the evening which is offered by the leading dramatic artists of Japan.

If a comparison were being made one might state that this presentation combines much of the Orient and many features of the Occident. The American audience likes action, and it is in this field that "Ken Geki" is supreme. The bizarre colors of the East are retained but are utilized in a scheme of pictures which appeals to the West.

A REAL OFFERING.

Health is a human being's greatest asset. Without that he has nothing.

It should not be necessary to reason with any man as to why he should protect that which means the most to him, but man is careless, particularly with the safeguarding of himself.

The health of a man and his family should be his greatest concern and it is especially so when sickness or accident is upon him, but then it is too late for the man who has been careless. Hospital and doctor bills are upon him and many months of hard work are facing him in order to pay those bills.

Every union man and woman understands the uses and benefits of organization. He or she knows that, with membership in an organization, there comes to each, benefits that the individual could never enjoy when acting as an individual.

An organization for the protection of the health of every man and his family is now in operation in the City of San Francisco and this week's paper carries an announcement of the Federated Health and Hospital Association which is the organization mentioned.

With prices within the reach of all, this organization offers protection to every man and his family against sickness and accident and all of the worries and cares that come with those misfortunes.

With the regular business announcement, the Federated Health and Hospital Association is making a further offer to any needy member of any trades union in this city. This offer provides free medicine and doctor's care either in their office, which is room No. 506, Grant Building, Market street at Seventh, or at the home, for any member who, through unemployment or other unavoidable cause, is unable to properly care for himself or his family, and the only requirement of the member is that he come to that office with a signed card from the secretary of his union.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

William Francis ("Bill") Carroll passed away at the French Hospital on Tuesday night. Mr. Carroll had been ill since June. The deceased, who had belonged to the Typographical Union for many years, had been for more than twenty years a member of the Examiner chapel. Mr. Carroll was a native of Massachusetts, 63 years of age, and is survived by his widow and seven children. Funeral services were held on Friday from the chapel of D. I. Kenny & Son, mass was at St. Brigid's Church and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

The December meeting of No. 21 was held on the 16th, with a large number in attendance. The secretary's report showed a membership of 1462, and applications were received from H. E. Bazire, A. Bontempi, W. Mendieta, T. J. Mitchell, J. L. Piazza, C. E. Schneider and V. B. Scott, all of which were referred to the membership committee. J. C. Mercer, E. V. Quinn, C. J. Swenson and L. S. Yarnell were elected to membership and obligated. Mrs. Marguerite Cadere and George J. Gallick, having been previously elected, were also obligated. The union voted that a Christmas gift of \$5 be given to each of the 50 pensioners, and that our members resident at the Union Printers Home be also remembered. G. J. Gallick and C. W. Stuck, graduates of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, were presented with their diplomas. The applications for the old age pension of F. J. Coffey and I. T. Hinton were approved. The scale committee reported that it had been agreed to extend the provisions of the 1928 contract for one year, with additional provision for lobster shifts, this provision being that "for any shift beginning between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., 75c in addition to the night scale should be paid. The newspaper scale was ordered printed.

From Southern California it is learned that John C. Daley, formerly superintendent of the Home at Colorado Springs, has deposited a card with Los Angeles Union and expects to make that city his home.

On Tuesday R. F. Aveson received word that John K. Steen, member of Bakersfield Union, had passed away, cause of death being pneumonia. Mr. Steen, who had many friends in San Francisco, was formerly a resident of Salt Lake City. At the time of the 44-hour fight Mr. Steen and wife, together with a number of other printers, removed from Salt Lake to California. The deceased since that time made his home in Bakersfield, and from time to time had visited San Francisco. While a member of Salt Lake Union, Mr. Steen was president of the Salt Lake Union Label League, and was at all times intensely interested in union label work. Mr. Steen was one who will be greatly missed by his friends, and his death is a loss to the trade union movement.

From Editor & Publisher it is learned that the publishers of Albany last week turned down an offer of mediation by Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, who stated in his offer: "I will be glad to meet with the representatives of the Albany newspapers and Typographical Union No. 4 in a preliminary hearing to determine a basis, if possible, upon which further discussions may be held."

Manager Hecox of the Gannett newspapers (Knickerbocker Press and Evening News), in declining mediation said in part: "As we have already specifically stated, the men and women who are assuming positions on the Albany newspapers are American citizens who are establishing a permanent residence with their families in Albany." August C. Meyer, chief owner of the Telegram (which paper was purchased by William Randolph Hearst after the strike had taken place), was "ratted" by Albany Typographical Union because he was publishing the Telegram with the aid of strike-breakers in the Times-Union and Knickerbocker Press plants. Mr. Meyer had held a card in the union for several years. The purchase of the Sunday Telegram by William R. Hearst followed reports current for more than a week that August Meyer, chief owner of the Telegram, had reopened negotiations individually with the striking printers and planned to re-establish a union shop. Another report was that the Citizen (daily published by Albany Union) was negotiating for the Telegram plant so that it would have immediate use of a web press and battery of linotypes. At present the printers are publishing their newspaper in the plant of the Cohoes American. The article also states that the stereotypers' scale committee is said to have willingly acceded to the publishers' demand for an arbitration clause in the new contract in return for virtually every proposal made by the stereotypers, and if the arrangement is agreed to by the union, the new scale will provide a wage increase, reduction in the number of apprentices and curtailment of courtesy mats. That the publishers' contention that Albany Union refused to arbitrate the differences is not well founded is proven by the fact that Mayor Thacher's proposal of mediation was immediately accepted by the Typographical Union.

An attractive Christmas greeting card has been received from the Vancouver, B. C., Province chapel. In addition to a timely message of good will, the card carries the roster of the chapel, the names of many well known in this city being in the list.


Typographical Topics is indebted to L. L. Heagney for a clipping given to that gentleman by a member of the N. E. A. staff. The clipping is a two-column story concerning the travels of Arthur ("Chappie") Floyd. The story is captioned "Round the World on a Linotype" and tells of the wanderings of this member of the International Union. Floyd has made 25 trips across the Atlantic, 6 trips across the Pacific, 10 trans-continental trips across the United States, 7 trips across Canada, and incidental trips to Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Chile, Mexico, Argentine, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Africa, Honolulu and other way stations such as New Zealand, the South Sea Island, Suva and Fiji, where he worked on the Fijian Age. In the article Mr. Floyd says: "You would think the biggest plant I had seen would be in New York or London. But it was not. It was in La Prensa of Buenos Aires. I had an opportunity to work there, but I was a tourist at the time. I went there on the 'exchange.' I was working on the New York Times, setting financial. I immediately threw up the job, took some money from the bank and bought Argentine pesos, selling below par. On the margin I financed the trip. I didn't work there though. They would have paid in pesos, and I would have been out of luck." When last heard of, Mr. Floyd was subbing on the newspapers in Victoria, B. C.

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Typographical Topics wishes one and all a Merry Christmas.

Chronicle Chapel Notes

We learn with regret of the illness of John Collins, dean of the composing room. In a letter to Tom Hearn, John tells of his illness, arising from various circumstances. The letter in part: "Dear Tom—No doubt you have been wondering as to what has happened to me. Well, I have had some terrible experiences since last you saw me. About the first of last month my wife was convalescing from the flu, and I fancied I was getting it, so I thought I would take some cough medicine. Well, I got hold of the wrong bottle and took lysol instead. I was treated at the Oakland Receiving Hospital, and two days after I was down with the flu. Then I got pneumonia and was very low. After two weeks I was permitted by my doctor to be moved up here. I will be here two weeks tomorrow. When I came up my right arm hung helpless by my side, so you must excuse my writing, Tom. I am writing with great effort. My trouble came so suddenly that I am bewildered even now. I will be here for several weeks yet. When I came here my wife had to dress and even feed me. I am taking the treatments every day." Mr. Collins is at St. Helena Sanitarium, Sanitarium, Calif.

To all I wish a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.—Charles Crawford.

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney

That much talked of Hoover prosperity gives indications of arriving even before he composes himself to slumber in the presidential bunk. The evidence is unmistakable in the shop, however, Foreman Davy having installed last week three new linotypes, which gives the News a battery of 15 machines; not so many, perhaps, as the New York World has, but sufficient with a little con-
nuviating to get out a fair sized sheet.

Answering queries as to what benefit he gets from a hair tonic he uses, Al Crackbon solemnly swears it is good for falling hair—it helps it to fall.

Tobacco chewers had better carry a strainer hereafter, rinsing the mouth over the drinking fountain until the pipe gets plugged up resulting in another amendment to the constitution, prohibiting it. A suggestion that may soften the blow for chewers emanates from Ed ("Red") Balthasar, whose theory of economy in these hard times is to furnish an empty B. Durham sack for each masticator, dry its contents, then present same to the "gimme a cigarette" hounds when they come mooching.

Unless his health improves soon, Pop Peirsol will not be well enough to give Santa Claus a fitting welcome. For some months Pop's condition has been such he could work only a few days at a time, and all of us join in the hope he will shortly be able to resume the diurnal duty of punching out slugs on No. 7.

It's a bum time to take a vacation, but, zero weather or not, makeup Elmer McGraw had the intestinal fortitude to pack his intellect and transport his elongated anatomy to Napa Soda Springs to relax his arches and make faces at the alarm clock while imbibing soda water for failing health.

At its meeting Sunday the union accepted and ordered framed a picture of the Union Printers Home, presented by George Knell, Home trustee and affiliated with this chapel.

For the first time in its history, the News entered signed contractual relations with the union at the recent scale negotiations. Heretofore the News has abided by scales arranged by other local newspapers, occasionally sending an observer to conferences and arbitration proceedings, but taking no active part in the negotiations or the signing.

Following installation of three new linos and more makeup tables, which resulted in eliminating the locker room and dispossessing the stereotype

department of considerable space, Skipper Davy states he hopes, in the near future, to have another locker room, with hot and cold running water and sufficient lockers to accommodate all members of the chapel. This should prove interesting to those hanging their clothes on wabblly spikes threatening at any moment to sever relations with the wall.

Chick Smoot says there are only three ways to take moonshine—externally, internally and eternally.

At Monday's meeting the chapel, with a goodly number present, elected Milton Dunning chairman and Chick Smoot secretary, succeeding L. L. Heagney and Frank Vaughn, respectively. The new officials being after-dark workers, Mr. Dunning appointed Louis Schmidt day chairman. He replaces Charley Greer, who held the appointive chairmanship at night. The retiring officers, after two years of service, thanked the members for co-operation and bespoke as much, if not more, for their successors, who, they predicted, would win the confidence of the chapel and hold it by faithful service.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The regular monthly union meeting of No. 18 was held Sunday, December 16th at Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, the attendance being large. The report of the executive committee caused considerable discussion and was adopted without alteration. Local Mailer circles have been agog with gossip over the "shake up" and "shake down" among the officialdom of the Kansas City (Mo.) Mailers. An active member of that local, in a letter to the writer, says: "Our December union meeting was a 'stormy' session. The battle of 'the clans' was precipitated by a resolution being offered 'that we discontinue further payment of per capita to the Mailers' Trade District Union.' The result was a vote of 35 for to 18 against. After this vote, President Coming and Robinson, delegates to the Charleston conventions, also scale committee, resigned their respective offices. The union accepted same."

A prominent member of Chicago Mailers writes a member of this local as follows: "We have 64 men employed in the Cueno Press, Inc., with many members working double shifts, and plenty of overtime in the book and job field. Our local treasury is also in a healthy condition." With many locals reporting slackness of work, it is gratifying to learn Chicago is enjoying prosperity, which we hope will continue.

But a few of the proceedings of the Mailers' District Trade Union have been received here. In make-up they are so jumbled and incoherent it's difficult to get head or tail of what transpired at

that convention, excepting that the financial statement shows expenditures to have been enormous. With no stenographic report made of the convention's proceedings, one is at a loss to discover just who was for or against certain propositions where the vote given was close. No record being made of what delegates voted "no and yes" on propositions up for consideration at the Charleston convention. However, the convention placed the president on the M. T. D. U. payroll at \$75.00 per week and expenses "here, there and everywhere."

Cards deposited: John Teel, M. A. Michelson.

Dr. Clark, a well-known Irish theologian, was an early riser. A young preacher wanted the doctor to tell him how he managed to do it. "Do you pray about it?" he asked. "No," said Dr. Clarke, "I get up."—Christian Advocate.

GIFT WRAPPING

FOR the convenience of the hurried Christmas shopper The Emporium maintains a Gift Wrapping Section on the Third Floor.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1928

If, as the American Federation of Labor was told, there were a million and a half persons illegally domiciled in the United States, one meaning is that there are that many persons among us who can never become citizens. That, of itself, is not a healthy condition. Immigrants, like alcohol, will be bootlegged under any circumstances, but if the Box bill is enacted into law the business will shrink many degrees. The man who can't stand up openly and avow his civil status is in a poor condition to stand up and demand decent wages and working conditions.

Next Tuesday will be Christmas and we desire to extend to the readers of this paper the wish that all may have a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. We also desire to suggest to each and all of them that they endeavor to make the coming year more prosperous for their fellow trade unionists by demanding the union label on every article purchased with their union-earned money. This is not asking much of them, though if they will comply with the request they will contribute very largely to the happiness and prosperity of thousands besides themselves.

The American Federation of Labor is frankly partisan. We believe trade unionism alone will aid the workers. We are not organized to dabble in theories or in other plans. We hold that trade unionism will function in proportion to the workers' unity and their collective capacity—that there is no limit to the possibilities of organized labor. Our main purpose is to impress this thought on wage workers. We understand Communism and other "isms," with their rulership from above, as distinguished from the trade union ideal of individual development through collective effort and without state aid. Our movement supports workers' education that has the trade union—the American—background. Individual members of our unions may study anything they choose, but the trade unions, as such, refuse to finance these ventures. This position is as old as the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council followed this course when it advised trade unions to no longer aid Brookwood College. The cry "Injunction Against Brookwood" is not sustained by the records of the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans. No resolution against the council's action was presented. Instead, the record shows that the council's action "was unanimously" approved.

MISREPRESENTATION

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some newspapers to deceive the American people concerning the position taken by the organized workers with respect to the introduction into industrial establishments of new inventions and labor-saving machines and devices of all kinds. These publications have been quoting the declaration of President Green of the American Federation of Labor at the New Orleans convention to the effect that "One of the most important problems affecting labor today is the displacement of workmen by machines and by devices which automatically do the work once done by trained men. Organized labor will oppose with every bit of power it has the turning adrift of men replaced by machinery and for whom no position is made. The Federation will never allow a human scrap heap to be built up in this country."

The newspapers mentioned quote this statement and then proceed to place a false interpretation upon it by making it appear that President Green meant by his declaration to say that the organized workers would oppose the introduction of these machines and devices in order to hinder the displacement of workers. Of course President Green had no such idea in mind, and no intelligent trade unionist would stand with him if he had. The workers are just as anxious to see all of the world's drudgery done by machines and production increased and cheapened in this way as is any other element of our population. What the organized workers are opposed to, and what President Green desired to direct attention to, was the unfair manner in which the benefits of these devices are distributed. He desired to make it clear that the workers were entitled to a share in these benefits and that it was their determined intention to fight vigorously for their rights in the premises. Particularly during the past ten years men have been thrown out of work by these machines in such a way that there was no opportunity whatever for them to secure sustaining employment because new industries and other avenues of employment were not opening up fast enough to absorb the surplus of labor thus created. And he called attention to the fact that a human scrap heap was actually being created by this means and that the organized workers proposed to put a stop to it by insisting upon a shortening of the work day and the work week to such an extent as would make it possible for workers to have open to them the chance to earn their bread in the sweat of their brows.

The organized workers are not fools. They do not work simply for the pleasure they derive from drudgery through long and weary hours. They do get pleasure out of seeing machines make life easier and more happy for everybody. They fully realize, even if they did not believe in machinery, that it would be futile for them to attempt to stand in the way of progress by opposing the introduction of machinery and labor-saving devices, because they are well aware that in such an event the balance of society would be lined up against them. Their minds are perfectly clear on the subject and they know that the fair and reasonable elements of society will stand with them in the position they assume when they call for a better division of the benefits that flow from the introduction of all such devices into the realm of toil and industry.

The best solution of this very serious problem so far presented comes from the organized workers themselves in the shape of a demand for the five-day week. The adoption of this plan, the workers point out, will not only be of benefit to the wage workers, but to business and industry and to society as a whole in this country, because every additional idle worker means that markets are to that extent curtailed, owing to the fact that idle men with no income cannot be consumers of the things produced by the machines. Under such circumstances the workers suffer acutely and commerce and industry lag as a direct consequence of the limited opportunity to dispose of the created articles. Thus capital is tied up, idle and useless, and human beings suffering because the intelligence or the greed of those having control over affairs prevents them from seeing the right way to regulate things in order to bring happiness and contentment to millions rather than to merely the fortunate few.

These being the facts of the situation we cannot understand why any newspaper should desire to create prejudice against the organized workers by misrepresenting the position of the American Federation of Labor in dealing with so vital a subject as the displacement of workers by machinery. We hope that in future all will endeavor to set forth the true condition of affairs to the American people.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Wandering through the cotton, rice, sugar and oil section of Louisiana and Texas, there are strange contradictions. Marks of the flood and plenty of stories of the flood. These include the marks of poverty and struggle for the lack of crops that have not yet come back in many places. Crop diversification being talked, but not so much practiced, though it will be. The cane borer helps this along. Ticks urge dairymen to bombard the Louisiana legislature for a herd law, while tradition from the free range days fights against it. On all sides the new fights to beat down the old; the old strives to keep in check the new. It is much the same everywhere, even in New York, which boasts that it is the haven and the incubator of the new.

* * *

Towns where prohibition is almost an unknown quantity, except that sugar whiskey has replaced the stuff that used to come from far places. But here's a strange thing. They tell of the fights that grew out of drinking in the old days and of the new moonshine they boast, paraphrasing the advertising of a certain cigarette, that "there's not a fight in a barrel." You can carry home a jugful under your arm and no person will molest you. Even in the famous police court of New Orleans the derelicts that come in "drunk and disorderly" are lectured for being disorderly, but there's never a word about where the jag was acquired. Eastern seaboard cities may think they are wet, but there are places in plenty compared to which they are almost as Sahara.

* * *

Crowding the hovels of the colored folks and of the poor whites are those—in some towns—who, being skilled workers, earn and get their dollar sixty-five an hour. Some cling to fading hopes that closed sugar mills will open again; others ride to luxury when thousand barrel a day oil gushers come in, as they still do. Majestic runs of the homes of other days are being bought, now and then, by the newly rich. The aristocracy of the plantation days has passed out of many of them. Long-headed industrialists and lucky oil men take them over, make them over and in them live a new kind of a life. Good roads are spreading their network and folks get from town to town—and from town to road house. Looking at some of the towns, though, it might be wondered who buys all the paint that is sold. Transition isn't finished—maybe it never will be—and the process still looks painful.

* * *

Among the Louisiana small towns there are places where elections are not a contest between parties; they are a contest between Democrats and it is not regarded as either sin or crime to waste little time counting Republican votes. It is true that there are the beginnings of mutterings about that, but some say there have always been mutterings. Structural steel comes in and goes up. It is always a sign of changing thought and changing action. The country of the Creoles and the Cajuns is going somewhere, and it can never go back to where it was. As always happens, delightful flavors of old days die out. Tongues that could not be understood elsewhere are still spoken, but the doom of the new hangs over the old, falling rapidly in places, slowly in places, but falling surely and for good or bad, as you like it.

WIT AT RANDOM

Buttons (arousing guests): Get up; get up. The hotel's afire!

Thrifty Scot—Right, laddie, but if I do, mind ye, I'll not pay for the bed.

Mother—You were a good girl not to throw your banana skins down in the train. Did you put them in your bag?

Joan—No; I put them in the gentleman's pocket who was sitting next to me!

Doctor (questioning negro applicant for chauffeur)—George, are you married?

No, suh, boss, no, suh. Ah makes my own living.—Annapolis Log.

"What is Esperanto?"

"Don't you know? It's the universal language."

"Whereabouts is it spoken?"

"Nowhere."—Gutierrez (Madrid).

Lost—White bulldog; had tail and ears cut close to head.—Terrell (Tex.) paper.

"Listen! Lend me twenty dollars but only give me ten of it. Then as I owe you ten and you owe me ten, we'll call it square."—George Washington Ghost.

In San Francisco, recently, two autoists met in an alley too narrow to permit them to pass each other. One of the autoists rose in his car and shouted to the other:

"I never back up for any d—d fool."

The other driver quietly put his car in reverse, backed out, and replied:

"That's all right; I always do."

A miserly landlord was collecting rents in a poor locality. At one of the houses he was watched by a small boy.

The landlord started to search his pockets, saying, "I must see what I can find for you."

After a while he brought a peppermint from a remote corner. As he handed it to the youngster he said, "And now, what will you do with that?"

The boy looked at it, then at the landlord, and replied with cutting severity, "Wash it!"—Tit-Bits, London.

It was a wet, miserable night, the car was crowded. Suddenly a coin was heard to drop. An old man stooped and picked it up.

"Has anyone lost a dollar?" he asked.

Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted, "I have."

"Well, I've found a penny of it," said the old man.

License was issued for the marriage of Ebenezer Sweet and Jane Lemon.

The inquiring reporter who get hold of the copy had a rhyming as well as inquiring instinct and he wrote it up:

"Behold how great extremes do meet
In Jane and Ebenezer;
For Jane's no longer sour but sweet
And Eb's a lemon squeezer."

Maud—So you married your employer. How long did you work for him?

Myrtle—Until I got him.—Montreal Star.

An Atchison man tells The Globe that Lot's wife had nothing on his wife; although the Atchison man's wife has never turned into a pillar of salt when she looks back, she always turns into something—a telephone pole, another car, a ditch, or something.—Kansas City Star.

"The whole trouble with this question of world disarmament has been that every nation seems to go to a conference with something up its sleeve to trade. We must meet each other in a true Christian attitude, with all the cards on the table, with the intention of doing something definite and certain to insure permanent peace, leaving all the military and naval experts at home, before we will be able to come to any understanding on disarmament with the peoples of the world."—Representative Fiorello LaGuardia of New York.

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STATE MOTOR VEHICLE CODE.

Many important amendments to the state motor vehicle code, proposed to increase safety and facilitate traffic, have been approved for recommendation to the Legislature by the executive committee of the Motor Vehicle Conference, a group of state officials and representatives of motoring and traffic organizations headed by Percy E. Towne, a director of the California State Automobile Association. The Conference sponsored the original California Vehicle Act and has recommended to subsequent Legislatures refinements in the code to keep pace with modern conditions. Its executive committee has practically completed the task of weeding out the many suggested changes in the law and of the amendments scheduled for adoption by the Conference. The more important ones are summarized as follows:

The right of way rule has been clarified to provide substantially as follows: when a vehicle has entered the intersection first, it shall be entitled to the right of way. When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield to the driver on the right. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection, or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded and having given a signal as required by law may make such left turn and other vehicles approaching said intersection from said opposite direction shall yield to the driver making the left turn.

Upon approaching a through highway or boulevard, the driver of a vehicle who has come to a complete stop as required by law, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles within the intersection or approaching so closely from the left as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded may proceed, and other vehicles approaching the intersection from the left or right shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding into or across the through highway or boulevard. A driver of a vehicle entering a public highway from a private road, or drive, shall yield to all vehicles approaching on said public highway. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized police or fire department vehicle when such vehicles are operated upon official business, and the driver thereof sounds audible signal by siren.

The section pertaining to a person driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs is recommended to be changed making the offense under one set of circumstances a misdemeanor and under another set of circumstances, a felony. If a person drives a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but does not cause bodily injury to any person, such offense is a misdemeanor. If, on the other hand, he drives a motor vehicle while in such a condition and causes bodily injury to any person, the offense is a felony. The reason for this change is to make it easier to obtain convictions in the majority of cases involving this offense where no bodily injury is incurred.

Amendment retaining 22,000 lb. and 34,000 lb. weight limits but revising definition of six wheeled vehicle to properly distribute the load in accordance with recommendation of engine ring committee appointed by State Supervisors' Association.

Requiring motor vehicles to stop before passing school bus receiving or discharging school children on public highway outside of business or residence district.

Requiring pedestrians to walk on left hand side of highway outside of business or residential district.

Requiring that application for duplicate pink certificate be verified to minimize danger of theft or embezzlement of vehicle.

Clarifying definitions of business and residence districts.

Requiring owner of rent car to ascertain if person renting is resident of the State and has an operator's license.

Requiring certificate of ownership and registration, together with license plates to be returned to Division when automobile purchased for purpose of dismantling or wrecking same.

Imposing joint and several liability on parents knowingly permitting any minor to operate a motor vehicle for negligence of such minor.

Imposing penal responsibility upon owner who knowingly permits or requires the operation of a vehicle not properly equipped or overloaded.

Setting up standard for brakes on motor vehicles as recommended by committee appointed by State Supervisors' Association. The present law simply requires "adequate brakes."

Authorizing Division to adopt rules and regulations governing the temporary change of motors.

Requiring motorists to stop in obedience to railroad warning signal giving visible signal of the immediate approach of railway train.

Incorporating provisions of Uniform Traffic Ordinance for California cities, sponsored by the California State Automobile Association with reference to motor vehicles passing street cars while passengers are boarding or alighting.

Permitting driving on left side of road in overtaking and passing when there exists a clearance of 200 feet in place of present requirement of 300 feet.

The proposal for centralization of control of traffic officers is being considered by a special committee consisting of D. V. Nicholson, California State Automobile Association, chairman; C. C. Carleton, State Highway Commission; Harry Huston, State Division of Motor Vehicles; T. E. Cochrane, County Supervisors' Association of California; Christopher M. Bradley, Commonwealth Club of California; and J. Allen Davis, Automobile Club of Southern California. The Conference executive committee has approved in principle the change to central control from the present dual control by State and counties.

TEXTILE MANAGERS OUT OF DATE.

Many textile manufacturers are out of date and depend on low wages to "muddle through," declared students of this industry at a banquet at Greenville, N. C.

James W. Cox, Jr., chairman of the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, said that the average textile mill has been operated "in a rather haphazard, slipshod, careless manner, as compared to modern industries. We have been governed a great deal by precedent and custom, not by reason," he said.

"With present keen competition, a textile mill cannot be profitably operated by old-fashioned so-called 'practical' methods, or on new 'theories,' but must be operated on facts in a definitely controlled, scientific manner. Other industries have done this and so can we. Some mills are doing it, most of them are not."

J. E. Serrine, mill engineer of Greenville, deplored the low-wage system that has been fastened on this industry.

"While many improvements have been made in machinery," he said, "we have not heard much about the output per person. This country has not grown rich on low wages. The policy of thrift, if carried too far, would bankrupt the United States. Is it wise to think we should have low wages to succeed? I don't know how much we can increase wages, but why don't we start with the idea and see if we cannot raise general prosperity by increasing the product per person."

Mr. Serrine declared that cotton manufacturers use their machinery too long. They could afford to scrap their equipment much quicker than they do; they lack courage, he said.

SOLD!

New York is laughing over how an artist got even with a prominent millionaire who, having sat for a crayon drawing of himself, was so dissatisfied with the result that he refused to pay for it.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," he said, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but to no avail.

"All right, sir," he remarked finally; "if it is not at all like you, of course I can't reasonably expect to get paid for it." After the gentleman had left, the artist added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass's ears, and exhibited it to the gaze of the curious public. It had not long been so exposed when the gentleman broke into the artist's studio in a towering rage, and finding threats availed him nothing, at last offered to buy it at a considerable advance over the original price.

"It was not strange that you failed to recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the artist, determined to be revenged for the slight put upon his work. "But I knew you would notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."—Earth Mover.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada: British Family Settlement Agreement—An agreement has been entered into between the Overseas Settlement Committee of the British Government, the Canadian Government and the provincial government of New Brunswick, under the terms of which it is proposed to settle 500 British families on semi-improved farms in the Province of New Brunswick during the next five years.

Immigration—A member of the Dominion Parliament for Frontenac-Addington has moved to introduce in the next session of parliament the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this house immigration to the Dominion of Canada should be restricted by the adoption of a quota system, which, however, should not be applied to the British Isles or the United States of America, and from which certain specified countries may be partially exempt."

Cuba: Cigar-Making Machines—The principal event said to have been recently discussed in labor circles in the Havana, Cuba, district is the advent of cigar-making machinery. It is said that complaints have been received from many laborers in many parts of the island because of the prospect that the machinery will eventually displace many tobacco hands. Employers who have installed the machines are said to have refused to remove them, against which decision the National Federation of Cigarmakers and various provincial labor unions have made vehement protest.

Czechoslovakia: Special Government Subsidy—As a result of the exceedingly unfavorable condition of the Czechoslovakia flax-working industry, the Ministerial Council of the government has granted small subsidies to employees of flax factories which have been forced to cease operations on account of the prevailing depression. The subsidies amount to \$0.14 per day for married workers and \$0.08 per day for single persons and will be paid for several months to all persons thrown out of employment in the flax industry.

Mexico: Emigration—The emigration from the Guadalajara district of Mexico to the United States during the past quarter is reported from that point as having been lighter than at any time since the December quarter of 1925.

Uruguay: Pensions Law—The law establishing pensions for employees of limited liability companies, which was promulgated by the National Council of Administration on August 16, 1928, is being made the subject of further consideration by various chambers of commerce and corporations, with a view to eliminating the technical difficulties and defects which have appeared in the bill. Under the present interpretation it appears that at least 30,000 and possibly as many as 60,000 workers may be eligible for pensions, and that the funds collected for this purpose will be quite inadequate.

Two travelers were passing through a wood late one night. They approached a clearing. A dog, hearing their footsteps, began a great, hoarse barking, causing the travelers to hesitate, their hearts in their mouths. They even considered turning back on account of the noise made by the savage beast. Then the dog came in sight, and despite his terrible voice, he was a little rascal who could sleep in a size 7½ hat and have room to spare. One of the travelers jumped and said "Boo"; the little savage-voiced dog yelped, clamped his tail close to where it belongs and scuttled through the underbrush. (Note: Official count showed Bill Foster, communist candidate for president, got 3581 votes in Illinois. Gosh, from the savage noises they have been making, you would have sworn they would have polled 400,000 in Chicago alone. Kinda like the travelers and the dog, ain't it?)—The Illinois Miner, Official Organ, District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of December 14, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From U. S. Senators Hiram Johnson and Shortridge, stating they will support and urge the passage of the Cooper-Hawes Convict Labor Bill. From the American Federation of Labor, stating that the proceedings of the convention were now ready. From the R. A. French Shoe Company, stating they carry a full line of union made shoes. From the S. F. Transportation League, thanking the Council and affiliated unions for their assistance and co-operation in the campaign to defeat Charter Amendment No. 24. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$176.00 for the textile workers and flood sufferers from the Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40. From the International United Textile Workers' Union stating that the "Pequot" sheets and pillow cases are 100 per cent union made.

Referred to Executive Committee—Report of Special Committee to attend the Industrial Land Association of San Francisco. Communication from the Ladies Garment Workers' International Union, with reference to Local Union No. 8 of this city.

Reports of Unions — Molders — Are making splendid progress in organizing; are in favor of metal posts in street lighting program. Teamsters No. 85—Business has been good for some time past; have had an arbitration proceeding for American Railway Express Company employees and received an increase of 7½¢ per hour for all drivers in San Francisco. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company is still unfair; demand local made products when making purchases.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to instruct the Executive Committee to investigate lighting system pertaining to lighting standards; carried.

Report of Trustees—The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer was read and ordered filed.

Receipts—\$556.23. **Expenses**—\$188.43.

Council adjourned at 9:10 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MONEY GETTERS BUSY IN INDUSTRY.

"Trade unionists must be alert to the changing names Communists use to solicit funds," said Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, at the American Federation of Labor convention.

"The International Labor Defense, a 'red' organization, is still raising funds for New Bedford strikers," said Mr. McMahon. "This outfit is now known as the National Textile Workers' Organization. They were the United Front. A few months ago they were the Textile Mills' Organization in New Bedford, and now they are the National Textile Workers."

Only the person should give advice in a matter where he himself will co-operate.—Goethe.

The people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

MONEY IN THE MAILS.

Americans are proverbially careless, but Postmaster General Harry S. New makes a particularly bad case against them in his annual report.

During the past fiscal year the department found \$98,678.17 loose change in the mails, or in letters which it was impossible to deliver.

In addition, dead letters contained drafts, money orders and checks valued at \$5,249,170.89.

The year, brought into the dead letter office 23,649,044 pieces of mail which could not be delivered.

Let no one falter who thinks he is right.—Lincoln.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Victor Jamart of the butchers, Vivian C. Tyrell of the laundry workers, John A. Ross of the carmen, John B. Sandersfeld of the teamsters, Michael C. Sullivan of the carmen, Frank Grimes of the hod carriers, John J. McGlennon of the blacksmiths and helpers, John W. Walker of the milk drivers, William F. Carroll of the printers, Frank F. Flannagan of the plasterers, Herman Schott of the shipwrights.

Teamsters employed by the American Express Company in San Francisco received a wage increase of 7¼ cents per hour, when the findings of a board of arbitration were filed in the United States District Court here. The board was composed of Michael Casey, representing the teamsters; L. O. Head of the express company; and A. R. Morrow, general manager of the California Wine Association, chosen by the other two. Approximately 150 men in San Francisco are affected. The previous scale averaged 72 cents per hour. The new scale went into effect December 1st. H. P. Melnikow presented the case for the Brotherhood of Teamsters, with which the men are affiliated.

Hugo Ernst has been unanimously elected secretary-treasurer of Waiters' Union, Local No. 30. Ernst has been a delegate to the labor council for eighteen years, and is a delegate to the local joint executive board and seventh international vice-president of the union. Nominations of officers for the local included: A. C. Armstrong, J. D. Kirkpatrick and William G. Turner, president; Harry Coleman and Bernard Meyer, vice-president; Louis Calderon, second vice-president; Hugo Ernst, secretary-treasurer; John W. King and Harvey Lorraine, business agents; Charles Blum, A. J. Gibson, John La Garde and John Wagner, trustees (three to be elected). The seven members who will

serve on the executive board during the coming year are: B. Ahrenberg, Louis Calderon, Fred Chester, Dorn Van Peter, B. P. Gautier, J. P. Hale and George March. Nominations for the local joint board included: A. C. Armstrong, Fred Chester, Hugo Ernst, L. A. Francoeur, J. P. Hale, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Bernard Meyer and William G. G. Turner. Three delegates and three alternates are to be elected. Ten delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council will be elected from the following nominees: A. C. Armstrong, Charles Blum, Mike Daniels, Hugo Ernst, L. A. Francoeur, A. J. Gibson, J. P. Hale, Theodore Johnson, John W. King, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Harvey Lorraine, George March, Bernard Meyer, Selig Schulberg and William G. C. Turner. The election will be held Thursday, January 3.

As an outgrowth of negotiations started in San Francisco the Langendorf concern in Los Angeles has been unionized and from now on will be conducted as a strictly union establishment. Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council participated in the proceedings which resulted in this happy conclusion of a long controversy.

Two engineers were killed and ten persons were injured in a head-on collision on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad 416 miles north of Fort Worth at 2 A. M., December 9th.

Savings in the United States for the year ended June 30th show the greatest gain for a single year ever recorded, bringing the total savings deposits in banks to more than \$28,400,000,000, with 53,000,000 individual savings depositors, according to W. Espey Albright, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association, in charge of its savings bank division, in a statement issued recently.

A bill to place gambling on the stock market, and in grain and cotton futures as well, on the same plane as the lotteries which were finally made illegal by act of Congress, has been introduced by Congressman Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin. It does not prohibit dealing in stocks, but makes the purchase of stocks where there is no intention to actually deliver the same to the purchaser illegal, and the use of the mails would be denied to speculators and brokers engaged in that business.

Fairies, toys and Christmas carols, with an important musical program for the grown-ups, will be the order of program at the Christmas Eve celebration of the city of San Francisco to be held on Christmas Eve at the Civic Auditorium beginning at 7 o'clock, with Milo Kent as chairman and Chester W. Rosekrans as director of the events. The tradition of a civic celebration at this time is well established for nearly a quarter century. The Municipal Chorus in Christmas carols, after a preliminary concert by the Municipal Band, under the baton of Phillip Sapiro, will begin the program. Uda Waldrop will preside at the organ. Hiram Lewis, an important young pianist, will play a solo as will his brother Lewis, a cornetist of equal talent. The star of the evening will be Madame Sophie Samorukova, a famous Russian soprano, who will sing several operatic selections, as well as the lovely "Holy Night." A Christmas spectacle, produced by the Wyatt Sisters, will present a huge cast of children in costume in the dances and songs of the "Santa Claus Workshop." The public is invited to attend and there will be no admission charge.

"Next to a beautiful girl, what do you think is the most interesting thing in the world?"

"When I'm next to a beautiful girl, I'm not worrying about statistics."—Virginia Reel.

BY THE WAY.

The old adage that nothing succeeds like success seems to be borne out once more by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Not only has the company broken all records in the writing of insurance, which is, of course, the paramount business of an insurance company, but it has been showered with the friendly and favorable commendation of scores of leading men outside the trade union movement. One of the first to offer praises to the company was Haley Fiske, veteran president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Much more recently came Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State. Since then dozens of letters of commendation have been received at the headquarters of the company in Washington. No other company ever had the advantages which this company enjoys. Owned entirely by organized labor, with control of labor forever assured, hundreds of trade unionists, including scores of international officers, are constantly at work in behalf of the company, giving it an asset that no money could purchase. What this means is that there is a constant force of tremendous proportions traveling the country daily from end to end talking about and for the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and the protection it offers to wage earners and their families. Truly, something new has come into the world of finance; and something new has come into the world of labor.

* * *

Labor's feeling toward the United States Congress has been ably and accurately presented in an editorial published by the Scripps-Howard newspapers, in which there appear the following sentences: "The largest popular vote ever cast has just disproved the myth that Americans are no longer interested in politics. The farmers look to Congress for relief. The miners and textile workers walking the streets without work want to know what Congress is going to do about it. Prosperous industries are anxious that Congress do nothing to jeopardize their prosperity. The people are watching Washington as a matter of bread and butter. The people have faith in Congress. They cannot afford the luxury of cynicism. They are untouched by the sophist who sneers at its muddling methods. They know that Congress, with all its faults, has a better record than the executive and judicial branches of our government. In these latter years, when corruption has swayed in the Cabinet and when the Supreme Court increasingly has exalted property rights above human rights, Congress has been closer to the people and their liberties." There are interests—those known as special interests—which hate Congress because they hate every possibility of democratic expression of public will. If the special interests could have their way they would abolish Congress. Labor would keep it.

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